THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Setarn of the Insurgents to Harper's Ferry-Flight of the Inhabitants Outrages by the Rebels-The People leaving Willinusport -An Expedition on foot.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 20, 1861. Having received a hint last night that a body of our troops would move down to Harper's Ferry this morning to occupy it, I took a buggy early this morning and drove that way with a friend. On reaching Sharpsburg, 12 miles from here and 10 from Harper's Ferry we found the people there in a great state of excite ment, and on the way met an express messenger to

headquarters here for assistance.

Less night, at 12 o'clock, a large body of rebels resurred to flarper's Ferry and commenced their bellish work of sazing the few citizens who remained and those who had returned home after they fied. A number of houses were entered and the men dragged from their beds by these vile myrmidone of Seccesion. The whole place was soon alarmed, and all the men who sould, fled from the town instantly, twescape by erose box the river into Maryland. Some were pursued for several miles up the river before they could strike a favorable point to cross, and all were forced by their vindictive jungaers to plunge into the river and get ever by wading and swimming. About forty are known to have escaped in this way, and I saw a number of them at Sharpsburg this morning who had just reached there with clothes hardly dry. They hid and dodged about till after day-break before crossing. Their cowardly and mercilese pursuers fired on the poor unarmed fugitives as they struggled to escape ever the river, and two of the fugitives were seen t fail. Several had narrow escapes, the balls whistling about their heads and falling into the water close to them. A little boy, even, paddling over in a skiff, was shot at repea edly.

The following persons, citizens of Harper's Ferry were taken prisoners: John Cameron, Nathaniel Al-Been, I ezekiah Roderick, Edmund Chumbers and son, Adam Ruleman, and a number of others whose names I could not learn. Rudolph Roe was shot through the

choices while crossing the river.

The women and children of p obably one hundred families still remaining at Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, have thus been suddenly left without any protection among a set of lawiese miserenate. The refugees say that the active maranders are Virginians, and that a large body of Rebel soldiers, supposed to be the Baltimore Regiment, were near at hand to back them ap, but were not participante in the work of seizing and driving the chizens. There was a small body of Cavalry there. Squads of these rull a is have been prowling about ever since the evacuation, but they had done no violence until the return of the Baltimore Regiment last night, and the estizens had become quite parified. Sever I who had previously left with their families had returned.

Finding that our troops had not taken possession of Harrer's Ferry, they took the opportunity of removing a considerable amount of stores which they had left in their sudden retreat.

I. seems that the order had been given for a part of our forces to march to Harper's Ferry this morning, but, for some unknown reason, it was countermanded, and none went. A party of the Sharpaburg Guard went down tide morning to protect the fugitives and prevent, if possible, any depredations on this side. They remain their to-night. One of them returned just before I left Sharpsburg, this evening, and reported that the Rebels had burned the bridge over the Shena doch, a purely wanton act, as it is private property, and there is no military necessity for it, the river being very shallow and offering no obstruction to the pa-sage of an army. A dense volume of smoke was visible from Sharpsburg this afternoon, and it was supbuildings not previously destroyed were also burned.

The refugers present, whose fears for the safety of their families were very great, were alarmed at the possibility of the whole town being fired by their ruthess cuemics, who, in the absence of commanding officers, were under no restraint and might proceed to any ho rible extremisies to wreak their vengeance and develish malignity.

I left Sharpsburg about duck, and returned to this

place to write out and mail the above account of oc arrences at Harper's Ferry, and now I must add what I learn of affairs at Williamsport, the other point of immediate interest in this vicinity.

It is reported that Lieut.-Col. Bowman and an

orderly surgeant of the Pennsylvania Volunteers ventured over last night to observe the enemy, and have selves yesterday were, on the ground again early this morning, it is fea ed they were captured. Mr. Lemon the owner of the ferry-boat, who is a Union man, was driven out of his house, with his family, this morning, and came over to Williamsport.

The rebets have been showing themselves all day

and some persons report that a large body are near a hand. A battery of cannon is also reported to have been planted on the high ground opposite Williams port, but, akthough the truth of none of these reports is verified, the alarm and uncertainty are sufficient to make the people leave the town, and this evening a number of families have bustily packed up and come away in wagons. This is said to be advised by the

The 14th and 15th Regiments, Pennsylvania Volum teers, have already struck their tents, and a night movements of our troops, but I can ascertain nothing more definite. There is certainly cause for apprebending some events of importance hereabout shortly.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Nuisance of Visiors. From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MOFROE, Old Point Comfort, June 21, 1861.

There have been several false alarms recently, which have served to keep the camps alive and supply gosaip for the hour. It is wonderful how some men, under certain circumstances, magnify numbers. A troop of 25 horsemen, seen by scouts, are reported at 300; and a few men in ambush are magnified almost indefinitely. The consequence is, our soldiers are continually sent on wild-grove chases, which, by the way, do them no harm, but rather improve them. Two days ago, our scents reported a rebel force of 1,000 immediately in the rear of Hampton. A whole regiment, after patient searching, could not find a single one. The march however, made them familiar with the country, and conferred all the benefits to be derived from the

The number of persons arriving here by the Balti more basts is on the increase daily, very much to the perplexity of everybody connected with the post. Generally, they are men with huge axes to grind, hunters for place, and adventurers of a miscellaneous

Why will ladies persist in coming here! Nowhere were they ever so much in the way as they are sure to be here. Absolutely here is no place for them. In a few instances, officers who have had the good luck to Lave their quarters in the few dwellings near the camp have brought their wives with them. But for transient comers and goers there is no place, as the been here can testify. Everything conforms to the ad goers there is no place, as those who have style and purpose of the camp; everything has been converted to its uses; in fact, there is nothing else By day you cannot go ten rods in any direction without confronted by a sentry who will demand your pase; and at night you have to keep in, or run the risk ling a lodgment in the guard-house; or, worse yet, of becoming a victim to the mistakes or the too rpest sense of duty of some volunteer sentinel. So let me common the ladies not to come to Old Point now.

I should not be surprised should Gen. Butler prohibit st angers not baving business, from coming on shore. I can see clearly that it must come to this, or perfect freedom to given to all to come and go at will. I think that he owes it to himself and the public service to adopt, if not this, at least a more steingent rule than at present prevails. The impression has got abroad at any and everybody can land, which in fact is pretty much the case : the only obstacle being the oath of allegiance, which rank Secessionists from Baltimore have siken with as much apparent willingness as those who are really loyal to the Union. The outh falls far short of a remedy; in fact it becomes the means whereby had men obtain license to pursue their business as

In the management of a post like this, one of the modifficult things to necomplish is to prevent soldiers from obtaining intoxicating liquers. The humar mind would seem to exhaust itself in devising ways to obtain whisay. Officers long familiar with the ways of the soldier, know how to forestall his designs in this respect. Lately, however, this vigilance has been in a measure thwasted; and in spite of precautions, men would have liquor and prove the fact by getting drunk. A few days since a clue was gained to at least one of the means for introducing liquo into the post. A box came addressed to a solvier, narked books and papers. Is was opened by accident, when, instead of the supposed literary contents, it was proved to contain several boutles of whisky, of the killing quality. Since then all boxes have been opened and their "contents

Brig.-Gen. Pierce & still here, and, for all that nov appears, he may inflict another disaster. His precent e a positive injery. Our men are in a measure dibeartened when they perceive that the lessons of the past are not heeded, but are liable to be repeated. Should any smergency arise, and Gen. Pierce attempt to exercise anthurity, our troops would not obey. The fact that our men have an occasion for this frame of mind is in itself an injury, which can be remedied only by the prompt removal from this locality of Gen. Pierce. I can tell the Government that there is urgent need for paying attention to the situation of affairs as they exist here. If the utter demoralization of the forces here is something to be avoided, then there is urgent occasion for applying a remedy to the evil growing out of Gen. Pierce's continued presence. I repeat that the presence of Gen. Dix would improve a bandred fold the status of our troops here.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, with

number of persons who have permission to go South. Among them is the mother of two sons, one of them on board of a blockeding ship in the barbor, and another in the rebel armyst Yorktown. Col. De Russy, Chief of the Engineers at this port, has a brother who is a rebel officer, and was at Great Bethel.

This is the hottest day of the season, and locomotion in the sun is quite out of the question, short of half nelting. Still, our men are out in considerable num-

bers on scouting parties.

Private Hale of Col. Townsend's regiment, who ceived a pistol shot in the wrist, had his arm amputated to-day below the eibow. He is from Skanesteles, N. Y.

THE WOUNDED OF GREAT BETHEL. The following is a fist of the killed and wounded in Col. Townsend a Regiment at the Great-Bethel enregement:

Col. Townsend's Regiment at the Great-Bettel engagement:

C-ptain John E. Malford, slightly in the breast, also alightly
in the left side; grape shot.
Lieu-cent E. W. Stene, slightly in the knee.
Sergeant W. C. Coly, mornally ha the abdomen; deed.
Private Sammel Wilson, slightly.
Private C. Forcat, slightly.
Private P. Sweeney, dangerously.
Private Isane Stene de dangerously;
Private Isane Stene de dangerously.
Private Isane Stene de dangerously.
Private Win. E. Grabb dangerously.
Private John Morley, slightly.
Private John Morley, slightly in left arm.
Lieutenant J. G. Fay, slightly in left arm.
Lieutenant J. G. Fay, slightly in left arm.
Private Cha. Halter, slightly in left arm.
Private Cha. Halter, slightly in left.
Private John Kerne slightly in arm.
Private John Kerne slightly in arm.
Private J. R. Gattin, slightly,
Corporal Adams, slightly,
Corporal Adams, slightly,
Corporal Adams, slightly,
Corporal Adams, slightly,
Private Goorge Bolee, dangerously,
Wm. Hill, very heddy. Private George Boile, Wo., Brower, slightly, Wm. Hill, very bedly, Jost Snyder slightly, Emmet Wells, sightly, Martin Ritchile; supposed killed.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SCRINGFIELD, June 22, 1861.

No sooner had our tlag been fired upon at Sumter and the fact become apparent that bold and decisive measures were to be adopted by the Government to squelch out Floyd and Davis thieving rebellion, than thousands of brave hearts in Western Messachusetts responded to the calls of patriotism and offered their of their country. In a the towns where military organizations existed, the men forming such organizations resolved to go, to a man; and where there were no companies, the young men, burning with patriotic zeal, have either forme them, or gone to the cities and joined companies there.

Many instances have come under my own observa-tion where men have undergone great hardships and privations for the sake of obtaining an opportunity to oin the soldiers of the republic. One young lad, over eighteen, walked all the way from one of the back towns in Berkchire County—a distance of over seventy nike—for the purpose of joining a company, but on his strival the ranks were full, and he was

but on his arrival the ranks were full, and he was obliged to proceed to Boston.

Since the departure of the first four regiments of volunteers from this State, in which there was one company from Western Massachusetts only, an earnest effort has been persistently made to obtain the acceptance of a regiment from this section. Almost every town voted large sums for clothing and equipping their own volunteers and for providing for the support of the families of such as should need it. Springfield voted \$30,000, Westfield \$8,000, and others in proportion. Companies were organized, uniformed, and crilled, and finally rendezvoused on Hampden Park in this city, where they will remain until ordered into the service of the Government. This afternoon the various companies forming the regiment quartered here took the oath of allegiance to the Government and were sworn in for three years. The following is the list of officers of this regiment:

Colonel, Henry 8, Briggs of Finisheld, Lieutennet-Colonel, J.

list of officers of this regiment:

Calonel, Henry B. Briggs of Pittsfield. Lieutenant-Colonel, J.
M. Decker of Greenfield. Major, William B. March of Northsampton: Quartermoster, John W. Howland of Pittsfield; Chapinin, the Rev. Frederick A. Batten of Springfield; Surgeon, Dr. J.
H. Macawher of Springfield.
City Gnard Springfield—Capialn, H. C. Lomberd; First Lieutenant, H. A. Raith; Sucond Lieutenant, George Bigelow.
Hampdom Park Company—Captain, Frederick Barton; First Lieutenant, Byron Porter; Second Lieutenant, Captain, Captain, F. E. Day; First Lieutenant, George Fiesce; Second Lieutenant, L. M. Remington.
Great Barrington Company—Captain, Raigh O. Ivec; First Lieutenant, James L. Bacon; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Wilcott.
Westfield Company—Captain, Louise B. Walkley; First Lieutenant, Joseph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Jones P. Brooks of Holyoke Dompany—Captain, John H. Clifford; First Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Jones P. Brooks of Holyoke Dompany—Captain, John H. Clifford; First Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Jones P. Brooks of Holyoke Van Campany—Captain, Arro Miller; First Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Jones P. Brooks of Holyoke Van Campany—Captain, Arro Miller; First Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Jones P. Brooks of Holyoke Van Campany—Captain, Arro Miller; First Lieutenant, Joneph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, Joneph F. Brooks

Second Joseph A. Revers, Josephain, Arso Miller; First Lieu-Shelbarn Falls Company—Captain, Arso Miller; First Lieu-ganan, C. J. Woodwaru; decond Lieutemant, H. F. Leland, g-North-univers Company—Captain, J. B. Parsons; First Lieu-minut, Flavill Shurtleff; Second Lieutemant, Secth Adams Company—Captain, Elisha Smart; First Lieu-teman, F. C. Travers; decond Lieutemant, John Loddard Fitnised Company—Faptain Thomas W. Clapp, First Lieu-temant, Charles Wheeler; Second Lieutemant, George E.

A portion of the Westfield Company refused to take A portion of the Westfield Company refused to take the oath and be mustered into service because Gov. Andrew had commissioned Andrew Campbell, a former member of their company, as first Lientenant in place of Pliny Wood, whom they had chosen. The disaffected, to the number of thirty, formed into line, and marched to the depot, where they took the train for Westfield. Their conduct was approved by the citizons of that village, and subsequently, Mr. Campbell having resigned, they returned, took the oath, and joined the regiment.

This regiment is composed of as fine a body of men as ever entered the service of any country. They are all of good hight, and stout, muscular fellows, who can undergo any amount of hard work without futigue, and desire nothing better than to meet the ensemy in fair fight; and show him that the descendants of the bold mountaineers of Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden, who fought the battles of their country during the Revolutionary War, are not unworthy of their proud heritage, but will defend the honor of their fing and of their country against domestic treason or fereign force.

The unitorn and drill of some of the companies form-

Barrisotton con any are worthy of much commenda-tion. The former company has been in existence for many years, and has been anxiously expecting to be called into nerive service for several nonths. In order to be as perfect as possible, they have not only drilled constantly, but have taken long tramps, camped out for days, and for some the past save taken quarters with the other companies intended for the regiment, in Hampden Park.

The miform of this company is the eadet gray, all

Hampden Park.

The miform of this company is the eadet gray, all wood, and of a fine and durante quality. If the members of this company should receive to additional supply during the war, they will not come home regged, for their outst will last them through with ordinary

The heles of Springfield deserve much credit for their efforts in behalf of the soldiers of this regiment. For the past rix weeks they have been industriously at work in making up drawers, indersoirts, bandages, and Havelocks, so that the entire regiment will be well stocked with all these Labspensable articles for the

stocked with all these Latereneable articles for the canpaign.

The Colonel of the regiment, Henry S. Briggs of Pitt-field, is already favorably known to the public as the Captain of the Pollock Gands of that town. When Governor Andrew sent off the first datachment of volunteers in response to the call of the Prestient, Col. Briggs was in Boston eigaged upon a case in Court, but knowing that his country needed his services, like Putnam, he lett his plow in the farrow—or, in other words, his case in the hands of the jury—and flew to the scene of danger.

It is considered very next and right that he should be relacted to lead the gallant boys of Western Massachusetts in their m reh of dury and of honor.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Decker of Greenfield, was Colonel of the 10th Regiment for many years, and is considered.

Li-ut, Col. J. M. Decker of Greenfield, was Colonel of the 10th Regiment for many years, and is considered an excellent officer.

The regiment may not go to the sent of war under a month, and perhaps longer. They will not go until all the camp equipage, including tents, baggage-wagons, medical stores, and all the other requisites for the campaign, is complete. No pains will be spared to make this the crack regiment of the State. When they depart for the war, the prayers and good wishes of the entire community among whom they have lived will accompany them.

entire community among whom they have fived win accompany them.

To-morrow, they will attend the Rev. Mr. Tiffany's Church, whi h has been appropriately fitted up with National flags and tastefully arranged huming of red, white, and a brother-in-law of Mayor Brown, but a thorough Union man and good patriot. When the 10th receive their mainting orders, look out for a thousand as brave and handsome Massachusetts lade as ever set foot upon Broadway.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By William Housen Revenil, L.L. D., Barrister at Law, the Special Correspondent of The London Times. FORT PICKENS AND PENSACOLA.

FORT PICKENS AND PENSACOIA.

A VISIT TO BOTH CAMPS.

MOSILE, May 18, 1861.

I avail myself of the departure of a gentleman who is going to New-York by the shortest route he can find, to send you the accompanying letters. The mails are stopped; so are the telegraphs; and it is doubtful whether I can get to New-Orleans by water. Of what I saw at Fort Pickens and Pensa ola here is an account, written in a very hurried manner, and under year need here of the companions. very peculiar circumstances.

account, written in a very hurried manner, and under very peculiar circumstances.

Tuesnay, May 14, 1861.

Two New-Orleans gentlemen, who came overland from Pensucola yesterday, give such an account of their miseries from heat, dust, sand, and want of accommodation, in the dreary waste through which they passed for more tone reventeen hours, that I sought out some other way of going there, and at last heard of a small schooner, called the Diana, which would gladly undertake to run round by sen, if permitted to enter by the blockeding spandron.

She was netwer lean nor neat-looking; her captain, a tall, whichaired young man, had more thenir of a mechanic than of a sailor, but he knew his business well, as the result of the voyage showed. His crew consisted of three men and a negro cook. Three gentlemen of hothe, who were anhous to visit General Bragg's camp, agreed to join me, but before I sailed I obtained a promise that they would not violate the character of neutrals as long as trey were with me, and an assentance that they were not in any way engaged in or employed by the Confederate Saites force. "Surely you will not have Mr. R—— hanged. Sir!" said the Mayor of Mobile to me when I told him I could not consent to pass off the gentleman is question as a private friend. "No. I shall do nothing to get Mr. R—— hanged. It will be his own act which causes it, but I will not allow Mr. R—— to accompany me under fake pretences." Having concluded our bargain with the skipper at a tole abily fair rate, and laid in a stock of stores and provisions, the party sailed from Mobile at 5 in the evening of Tuesday, May 14, with the flag of the Confederate Saites Rylog; but, as a precantionary measure. I burrowed from our acting Conent, Mr. Mayoe, a British easign, which, with a flag of through with the fayorable consideration of the Urited Saites squadron. Our craft, the smewhat Dutch build of which gave no great promise of speed, came, to our surprise and pleasure, up with the lights of Fort Morgau at 9 o'clock, and we were a

a counding-pole, which gave, at various plunges, but few inches to spare.

The shore is as flat as a paneake—a belt of white and, covered with drift logs and timber, and with a pine forest; not a house or human habitation of any sort to be seen for 40 miles, from Fort Morgan to the entrance of the harbor of Pennacola; cheedless, miser-able, full of swamps, the haunts of alligutors, craces, anakes, and pelicans; with lagoons, such as the Fer-dida, swelling into inland sees; deep buried in pine woods, and known only to wild creatures and to the woods, and known only to wide creatures and to the old filibusers—avarising with masketoes. As the Disna rushed along within a quarter of a mile of tris grim shore, great fish flew off from the shallows, and once a shiring gleam flashed along the waters and winged its way alongside the little craft—a monster chark, which plowed through the sca part passa for some haddred yards leeward of the craft, and distinctly visible in the wonderful phosphorescence around it, and then dashed away with a trail of light seaward, on a consequent of vorceits, with tremendors force and and then dashed away with a traif of light senward, or come errand of voracity, with tremendous force and vigor. The wretched Spaniards who came to thirdi-named Florida must often have cursed their stars. How rejoiced were they when the Government of the United States relieved them from their dominion! Once during the ninht some lights were seen on shore, as if from a camp tire. The skipper proposed to load an old iron curronade and binze away at them, and one United States relieved them from their domainon. Once during the ninht some lights were seen on shore, as if from a camp fire. The skipper proposed to lead an old iron carronade and blaze away at them, and one of the party actually got out his rev lever to fire, but I objected very strongly to those valorous proceedings, and, suggesting that they might be friends who were there, and that, frigards or foes, they were sure to return our fire, succeeded in calming the martial ardor on board the Diana. The fires were very probably made by some of the horsemen lately sent out by Gen. Bragg to patrol the coast, but the skipper said that in all his life-long experience he had never seen a human creature or a light on that shore before. The wind was so favorable, and the Diana so fast, that she would have run into the midst of the United States' squadron off Fort Pickens had she pursued her course. Therefore, when she was within about 10 miles of the station she hove to, and lay off and on for shout two hours. Before dawn the sails were filled, and off she went once more, bowling along merrily, till with the first blush of day there came in sight Fort M'Rae, Fort Pickens, and the masts of the squadron, just rising above the blanded herizon of low shore and sea. The former, which is on the western shore of the mainland, is in the hands of the Confederate troops. The latter is just opposite to it, on the extremity of the sand-bank called Santa Koen Island, which for 45 miles runs, in a belt parallel to the chore of Florich, at a distance varying from 14 to 4 miles. To make smooth water of it, the schooner made several tacks shoreward. In the second of these tacks the saids as a distance varying from 14 to 4 miles. To make smooth water of it, the schooner that see a for a mile or more by a thin wall of sand-bank, widens to meet the discharge of a tolerably specious inhard lake. The Perdida the dividing fine between the States of Alabama and Florida.

The flagstaff of Fort M'Rae soon became visible, and in fainter outline

then the sharp-set canvas of a schooler, the police craft of this beat, bearing down upon us. The skipper, with some uncusiness, anneunces the small schooler that is sailing in the wind's eye as the "Oriental," and confesses to having already been challenged and warned off by her sentinel master. We premised him immunity for the past and safety for the future, and, easing off the main sheet, he lays the Dima on her course for the first.

Fort Meliae, one of the obsolete school of futuresses, rounds up on our left. Beyond it, on the sheet.

Fort Melitae, one of the obsolete school of mainesses, rounds up on our left. Beyond it, on the shore, is Barmana, a square-taced work, half a mile further up the channel, and more immediately facing. Fort Pickens. A thick wood crowns the low above which trends away to the castward, but smid the sand the pless can trace the outlines of the batteries. Pretty-looking detached house line the beach; some leftier ediffuse gather close up to the shelter of a tall chimney which is vomiting out clouds of smoke, and a few masts and spars checker the white fronts of the large buildings and sheds. Hampden, who fought the battles of their country during the Revolutionary War, are not unworthy of their proud heritage, but will defend the honor of their flag and of their country against domestic treason or fereign foes.

The uniform and drill of some of the companies forming this regiment are psculiarly line, and, without wishing to make any invidious comparison, I would remark that the City Guard of Springbeld, and the Great

stantial-looking work, and remi de one something of Fort Paol at Schastopol, as seen from the rea, except that it has only one tier of casemates, and is not so

that it has only one ther of case-usies, and is not so high.

As the Oriental approaches, the Diana throws her foresail aback, and the pretty little craft, with a full-sized United States ensign flyin, and the muzzle of a brass howitzer peoping over her forecastle, ranges up hal, and taking an easy sweep lies to alongside as: A boat is lowered from her and is soon alongside, steered by an officer; her crew are armed to the teeth with pstols and culmses. "Ab, I think I have seen you before. What schooner is this!" "The Dians, from Motile." The officer steps on deck, and announces time of as Mr. Brown, Master in the United States Navy, he charge of the boarding versel/Oriental. The schown etheir boat and step up after him. The skipper, looking very solly, hands its papers to the officer. "Now, Sir, make sail, and he to under the quarter of that steamer, the guardship Powhetan."

Mr. Brown was exceedingly couriesus when he heard who the party were. The Mobilians, however, looked as black as thunder; nor were they at all better pleased when they heard the skipper ask if he did not know there was a strict blockade of the port. The Powhatan is a paddle steamer of 2,200 tims and 10 guns, and is known to our service as the flag-ship of Commodore Tatuall, in Chinese waters, when that gallant veteran gave us timely and kindly proof of the truth of his well-known expression, "Blasd is thicker than water." Upon her spar-deck there is a stout, healthy-looking crew, which seems quite able to attend to her armament of 10 heavy 15-inch Dabheren Columbiads, and the formidable II inches of the same family on the forecastle. Her commander, Caprain Porter, though only a Lieter and commanding, has seen

Columbiads, and the formidable II inches of the same family on the forecastle. Her commander, Caprain Porter, though only a Lieter and commanding, has seen an age of active service, both in the navy and in the merchant steam market rervice, to which he was detailed for six or seven years after the discovery of California. The party were ushered into the cabin, and Captain Porter received them with profest context, heard our names and object, and then entered into general conversation, in which the Mobilians, that we have been described by his sailerly frankness, gradually joined, as well as they could. Over and over again I must acknowledge the exceeding politicals and civility with which your correspondent has been received by the authorities on both sides in this unbappy war. Though but Butle beyond the age of 40, Capt. Por-

Though but little beyond the sge of 40, Capt. Porter has been long enough in the Navy to have inhibed some of those prejudices which by the profine are stigmatized as focybans. Until the day previous he had, he told me, felt disposed to condemo rifled cannon of a small calibre as "timeracks," but had been rapidly converted to the "Armstrong faith" by the following experiment: He was making target practice with his heavy gun at a distance of some 2,600 yards. At anything like a moderate elevation the experiment was unsatisfactory, and while his gunners were essaying to harmonize cause and effect, the charge and the elevation, he bethought him of a little rifled brase playting which Capt. Dablyren had sent on board a day or two before his departure. To his astonishment the ball, after careering until he thought "it would never stop going," struck the water 1,000 yavds beyond the target, and established a reputation he had never believed possible for a bowitzer of 61b. calibre carrying a 121b. bot. He observed that the sawient walls of Fort M Rae would not resist this new missile for half an hour.

never believed possible for a bowitzer of 6lb. calibre carrying a 12lb. bolt. He observed that the ancient walls of Fort M Rae would not resist this new missile for half an hour.

If it comes to fighting you will hear more of the Powhatan and Capt. Porter. He has been repeatedly in the harbor and along the enemy's works at night in his boat and knows their position thoroughly, and he showed me on his chart the various spots marked off whence he can sweep their works and do them immerse mischief. The Powhatan is old, and if she sike I can't help it." She is all ready for action; boarding nettings triced up, fieldpieces and bowitzers prepared against night boarding, and the whole of her bows paddee internally, with dead wood and sails, so as to prevent her main deck being raked as she stands atem on toward the forms. Her crew are as fine a set of men as I have seen of late days on board a man-of-war. They are healthy, well fed, regularly paid, and can be relied on to do their duty to a man. As far as I could judge, the impression of the officers was that Gen. Braggs would not be rash enough to expose binalit to the heavy chastisement which, in their belief, awants him if he is rash enough to open fire upon Fort Pickens. As Capt, Porter is not the senior officer of the fleet he signaled to the flag ship, and was desired to send us on board.

One more prize has been made this morning—a little schooner with a crew of Italians and laden with vegetables. This moster, a Roman of Civita Vecchia, petends to be in great trouble, in order to squeeze good puce out of the captain for his "tutti fruit constitution". The officers assured me that all the statements made by the constitus skippers when they return to port from the squadron are lies from beginning to end.

A ten-cared barps carried the party to the United Sties frigate Subine, on board of which Flag-Captain Adams hoists his pennant. On our way we had a fair view of the Brooklyn, whose arrantent of 2theary gons is said to be the most forcidable battery in the Ameri

many Chinamen.

A believer in the serpent-symbol might feel almost A peliever in the serpent-symbol might feel almost tempted to regard the log of the Saline as computing the Alpha and the Omega of, at least, the last half century of the American Republic. Her keel was laid shortly after our last war with Brother Jonathan, and so long as the Temple of Janus remained closed—her size having rendered her unit to participate in what is alled the Mexican war—she remained in the called the Mexican war—she remained in the shiphouse of the Navy-Yard which had witnessed her baptism. In the year 185 she was commoned from her
retirement to officiate as flagship of the "Paraguay expetition," and, after having conveyed the American
Commissioner to Montevidee, whence he proceeded
with a flotilla of steamers and sloop-of-war up to Corrientes, and thence in the temporary flagship, the
steamer Fullon, to Assumption, she brought him back
to New-York in May, 1850, and was then dispatched to
complete her cruise as part of the Hones Squadron in
the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. During the
con hiding months of her cruise the political complications of North and South beast into the present
rupture, and the day before our visit one of her lioutemants, a North Carolinian, had left her to espouse, as
neurly all the Southern officers of both army and navy
have done, the cease of his native State. Captain
Adams is in a still more poinful predicament. During
his eventful voyage, which commenced with a six days
experience in the terrible Bermuda cyclone of Novemher, 1858, he had been a stranger to the bitter sectional
animosities engendered by the last election; and had
recently joined the blockade of this port, where he
indea son enlisted in the ranks of the C. S. A., and
learns that two others form part of the Virginia division of Mr. Jefferson Davis's forces. Born in Pennsylvania, he married in Louislana, where he has a plantation and the remainder of his family, and he amiles
grimly as one of our companions brings him the playiul nessage from his daughter, who has been elected
vivandière of a New-Orleans regiment, "that she
trusts he may be starved while blockading the South,
and that she intends to push on to Washington and get
a lock of Ohi Abe's hair "—a Sloux lady would have
and his scalp.

The vetoran sallor's and story demands deep sym-

and that are intended to plant and said would have asid his scalp.

The vetoran sailor's sad story demands deep sympathy. I, however, cannot help enjoying at least the variety of bearing a hitle of the altera pars. It is now nearly six weeks since I entered "Dixie's Land," during which period I must confees I bave had a sufficiency of the music and drums, the cavaliering and the roystering of the Southern gallsats. As an impartial observer, I may say I find less bitterness and demunciation, but quite as degged a resolution upon the Roundhead side. Some experience, or at least observation of the guspowder argument, has taught us that attack is always a more grateful office than defense, and, if we are to judge of the stardy resolution of the inmates of Fort Fickens by the looks of the officers and crews of the facet, Fort Fickens will fall no easy prace, if at all.

After some conversation with Captain Adams, and

case prize, if at all.

After some conversation with Captain Adams, and the ready hospitality of his cabin, he said finally be would take on himself to permit me and the party to land at the Navy Yard and to visit the enemy's quarters, relying on my character as a neutral and a subject of Great Britain that no improper advantage would be taken of the permission. In giving that leave be was, he said, well-aware that he was laying himself open to attack, but he acted on his own judgment and responsibility. We must, however, hout a flag of trace, as he had been informed by General Braugt that he considered the intimation he had received from the fleet of the blockade of the port was a declaration of war, and sidered the intimation he had received from the fleet of the blockade of the port was a declaration of war, and that he would fire on any vexed from the fleet which approached his command. I hade good-by to Captain Adams with sincere regret, and if—but I may not utter the wish here. Our barge was waiting to take us to the Oriental, in which we sailed pleasantly away down to the Powhatan to inform Captain Porter I had received permasion to go on shore. Another officer was in his cabin when I entered—Captain Poor of the Herobilyn—and he seemed a little surprised when he heard that Captain Adams had given leave to all to go on shore, a" What, all these editors of Southern newson shore, a" What, all these editors of Southern news-papers who are with you, Sir?" I assured him they were nothing of the kind, and after a tew kind words I made my asieu, and went on board the Diana with

my companions.

Holsting one of our only two table-riotis to the masthead as a size of truce, we dropped slowly with

the tide through the channel that runs parallel to one face of Fort Pickens. The wind favored us but little, and the talling breeze enabled all on board to inspect deliber stelly the seeningly artistic preparations for the threatened attack which frowns and bristles from three miles of forts and batteries arrayed around the slight indensures opposite. Heavy sandbag traveres protect the corners of the paragets, and seem solid enough to defy the heavy batteries enseemed in earthworks around the Lighthouse, which to an outside glance reems the most formidable point of attack, directed as it is against the wesker flank of the fort at its most vulnerable angle.

reems the most formidable point of attack, directed as it is against the weeker flank of the fort at its most vulnerable anale.

A few soldiers and officers upon the rampert appeared to be inhaling the fees entire breaze which arose to waft the schooner seroes the channel, and enable her to coast the main hore, so that all could take note of the necklace of basions, earthworks, and columbiade with which Gen. Brage hopes to throatte his adversary. We passed by Barranous, the nearest point of attack (a mile and a quarter), the Commoderin-Clief's head-quarters, the barranchs, and the hostital successively, and as the vessel approached the landing-pier of the Navy-yard one could hear the basile of the military and the hammers of the artificers, and descry the crimson and blue trappings of Zonaves, recalling Crimson reminiscences. A train of heavy tumbrills, drawn by three or four pairs of males, was the first indication of a transport system in the army of the Confederate States, and the high-bred chargers mounted by the escouts of these aummnition wagons corroborated the accounts of the wealth and breeding of its volunteer cavalry. The Diana now skirted the Navy-yard, the neat dwellings of with h, and the profusion of orange and tig groves in which they are embosomed, have an aspect of tropical shade and repose, much at variance with the stem preparations before us. Our skipper let go his suchor at a respectful distance from the quay, evincing a regard for martial law that contrasted strangely with the impatience of control elsewhere manifes ed throughout this land, and almost inspiring the belief that no other rule can ever restore the lost bump of veneration to American craniclogy.

While the master of the Diana was skulling his

patkence of control elsewhere manifes ed throughest this hard, and almost inspiring the belief that no other rule can ever restore the lost bump of veneration to American craniclogy.

While the master of the Diana was skelling his leaky punt ashere to convey my letters of increduction to the Commander-in-Chief. I had lessure to survey the long, narrow, low sand belt of the island opposite, which boses itself in the distance, and disappears in the ocean 47 miles from Fort Pickenz. It is so nearly letvel with the sen that I could make out the milionyards of the Sabine and the Brooklyn, anchored outside the island within range of the Navy-Yard, which is destined to receive immediate attention whenever the attack shall begin. Pursuing my reflections upon the morale of the upper and nether milistones between which the Pinna is moored, I am saily puzzled by the anamolous ethics or metaphysics of this ringular war, the preparations for which vary so essentially—it were sin to say ladicrourly—from all ancient and modern bedligerent usages. Here we have an important fortress, threatened with siege for the last 60 days, suffering the assailants of the flag it defends to smass battery upon battery, and at my the whole costs of low hils opposite with every ware y of apparatus for its own devastation, without throwing a timely shell to prevent their establishment.

War has been virtually declared, since letters of marque and a corresponding blockade admit of no other interpretation, and yet but last we k two Mobile attachment, laden with £20,000 worth of provisions for the belenguering camp, were stopped by the black-ading fleet and, though not permitted to enter this harbor, were allowed to recent to Mobile, and carry up the Al-bams River to Montgomery this mass of eathers, which would have to be dispatched thence by rilt to this place? Such practical jokes lend a tinge of broceance to the premotionies of this strife which will handly survive the first cloudshed.

The skipper returnes from shore with an orderly, who brough

quittal.

estate, have no such simple mode of obtaining an acquittal.

The Navy-Yard is, properly speaking, a settlement of exceedingly neat detached houses, with gardens in front, porticoes, pillars, verandabs, and Venetian blinds to aid the dense trees in keeping off the scoreding rays of the sun, which is intensely powerful in the Summer, and is now blizing so fiercely as to force one to adont the assertion that the average temperature is as high as that of Calcutta to be very probable. The grass-plots under these trees are covered with neat piles of canoon balls, mostly of small size: two obsolete notars—one dated 1776—are placed in the main avenue. Tents are pitched under the trees, and the houses are all eccupied by officers, who are chatting, smoking, and drinking at the open windows. A number of men is semi-military dreeses of various sorts and side arms are longing about the quays and the lawns before the houses. Into one of these I am escorted, and find mys-I at a very pleasant mess, of whom the greater number are officers of the Zouave Corps, from New-Orlean—one, a Pane, has served at Istest, Kiel, Frederichstadt; another foreigner has seen service in South America; another has fought in half the insurrectionary ware in Europe. The wine to abundant, the fare good, the laughter and talk loud. Mr. Davis has been down all day from Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Mr. Maloney, and Mr. Wigtath, and they all think his presence means immediate action.

The order with the fare is the shell of the old Fulton.

The only ship here is the shell of the old Fulton, which is on the stocks, but the works of the Navy-yard are useful in casting shot, shell, and preparing mentions of war. An aide-de-camp from Gen ral Bragg tions of war. An aide-de-camp from Gen-ral Bragg entered as we were eiting at table, and invited no to attend him to the General's quarters. The road, as I found, was very long and very disagreeable, owing to the depth of the sand, into which the foot sank at every step up to the ankle. Passing the front of an extended row of the clean, siry, pretty villas inside the Navyyard, we pussed the gate on exhibiting our passes, and proceeded by the sea beach, one side of which is lined with houses, a few yards from the surf. These houses are all occupied by troops, or are used as bar-rooms or magazines. At intervals a few guns have been placed along the beach, covered by sand-bags, parapets, and traverses. As we toiled along in the sand the aide hailed a cart, pressed it into the service, and we continued our journey less painfully. Suddenly a tall, struight-backed man in a blue frock-coat, with a star on the opaulette strap, a smart kepi, and trowsers with gold strips, and large brass spurs, rode past on a high-stepping powerful charger, followed by an orderly. "There a tieneral Bragg," said his aide. The General turned round, reined up, and I was presented as I sat in my state chariot, The commander of the Confederated States Army at Pensacola is about 42 years of age, of a spare and powerful frame; his face is dark, and marked with deep lines, his mouth large, and squarely set in determined jaws, and his eyes, sugacious, penetrating, a d not by any means unkindly, look out at you from beetle brows which run straight across and apring isto a thick turn of black hair, which is thickest over the nose, where naturally it usually leave an intervening space. His hair is dark, and he wears such regulation whickers as were the delight of our generalia few years ago. His manner is quick and frank, and his smile is very pleasing and agreeable. The Goneral would not hear of my continuing my journey to his quarters in a cart, and his orderly brought up an ambulance, drawn by a smart pair of mules, in which I completed it astis

completed it satisfactorily.

The end of the journey through the sandy plain was at hand, for in an inclosure of a high wall there stood a well-shaded mansion, amid trees of live oak and sycamore, with sentries at the gate and horses held by orderlies under the portice. Gen. Bragg received me at the top of the steps which load to the verandah, and, after, a few earnest and complimentary words, conducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so important a part in terms of unaffected earnestness. Why clse had he left his estates? After the Mexican war he had retired from ducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so import at a part in terms of maffected earnestness. Why cless had he left his estates? After the Mexican war he had retired from the United States' Artillery: but whon his State was menaced he was obliged to defend her. He was satisfied the North meant nothing but subjugation. All he wanted was peace. Slavery was an institution few which he was not responsible; but his property was guaranteed to him by law, and it consists of slaves. Why did the enemy take off slaves from Tortugas to work for them at Pickens? Because whites could not do their work. It was quite impossible to deny his carnestness, sincerity, and zeal as he spoke, and one could only worder at the difference made by the "stand point" from which the question is reviewed. Gen. Bragg finally, before we supped, took down his plans and showed me the position of every gun in his works and all his batteries. He showed the greatest clearness of unreserved openness in his communications, and was anxious to point out that he had much greater difficulties to contend with than Gen. Beauregard had at Charleston. The inside of Pickens is well-known to him, as he was stationed there the very first tour of duty which he had after he left West Point. It was hate at night when I returned on one of the General's horses toward the Navy-Yard. The orderly who accompanied me was, he said, a Miseissippi planter, but he had cet his wife and family to the care of the negroes, had turned up all his cotton had and replanted it with corn, and has come of to the wars. Once only were we challenged, and I was only required to show my pass as I was getting on bard the schooner. Before I left Gen. Bragg he was good enough to say he wood send down one of his aides-de-camp and borses early in the morning, to give me a look at the works.

EXCITING AFFAIR IN ILLINOIS.

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SECESSIONIST AND INCENDIARY HUNG AT LANE STATION.—SUMMARY VENGEANCE BY A MOB. Special Correspondence of The Chic so Tribune.

Lane Station, Westereday, June 19, 1861. The village of Lane, a station on the Dixon Affaire road, in Orde County, has manufactured a little history in its own behalf to-day. Twenty years ago the prople of Ogle County took the law into their own hands at Broadie's Grove, eight miles above this place, and lynched the Driscolls. The bloody calendar has been reopened and continued, a man has been taken from the hands of officers of the law, and hung in this village to-day.

and lynched the Driscolls. The bloody calendar has been reopened and continued, a man has been taken from the hands of officers of the law, and hung in this village to-day.

About 3 o clock on the morning of Friday, the 7th of June, three grain warehouses in the place, owned resectively by Boyce & Bamp, Spaulding & Co., Lake & Blackman, and A. T. Murphy & S. n., were destroyed by fire, with their contents. The loss on grain alone was estimated at \$15,600. They were located near the milroad and contiguous to each other, and the actual lors to the owners was largely increased, to themselves and the community, their being destroyed just as they were so necessary for the movement of the grain crop seeking railroad shipment here. Every fire fixed it beyond all doubt as the work of an incendiary. Great indignation was felt, and it was resolved to spare no pains to ferret the mystery. Suspi-ion fastened apon a man named T. D. Burke, not previously in pleasant odor among our citizens for his open and fearless utternance of nitus Soccesion doctrines. He was not merely a sympathizer, but out spoken and loud-woushed is invertious against the North. He was very free with his expression of wishes that our Norther citize might be burned, and thought that would be the way & should carry on the war were he Jeff. Davis.

This Burke was a man about 60 years of age, claiming to be a Southerner by birth, and, as stated, most decidedly Southern in his sympathies and intersuces. He had resided in various ports of Hibots for some two years past, engaged in putting up wire fences, for a certain process of straining up which he held a pitent. He has also been employed by several railroads in patting up pumps at their water sastions.

Suspicion laving attached to him, measures were taken to know more about him, and soon Mr. Burke was very intimate with a man be seemed to find very congenial. To come at once to the point, this man was a detective put upon Mr. Burke's track. They grow confidential together. The stranger, in secrecy, told

and one or two other places, he, Burke, intended to operate upon.

From this revelation Burke, passed to other confidences. Said he had been a bad tellow for those he did not like, before now, and gave his new friend an idea for "getting rid of people by socident," showing him a lowling-piece, the lock of whith he had filed so it would not stand at hall-cock. This, Burke said, be had "got ready for a young chap in Lane."

When things had reached this point it was thought best to end Mr. Burke's public cureer by handing him over to the law. He was, therefore, taken into custody yesterday morning, and brought before a magistrate.

The examination called out the facts above detailed.

The examination called out the facts above detailed

The examination called out the facts above detailed. The people were wrought up to the hi, hest pitch of excitement. Burke had narrowly as aped calling down some popular demonstration upon himself, for his outspoken treason, but the belief that overtact and midraght incendiarism had actually been wrought out of his traitorous leanings was too much, and the spark ton-hed gunpowder.

The examination was quietly concluded. Burke was held to bail, and was passing along the street in the castody of officers, when a sudden rush was made by the excited citizens, feebly resisted by the officers, for the attack was resistless. The terrified prisoner saw in the eyes of the men about hom that his fate had come, and begged hard against it, but answallingly.

He was hurried through the streets, and into a large brick building about two bunded feets north of the hallroad track, and carried into the third story. He was bound fast, a rope attached firmly to a beam within was tied about his neck, and then the midrounstewards which are a hort abrit and sure cond;" the wratched man falling sisteen feet was instantly killed, the neck being dialocated by the shock. A few struggles and all was over, and the excited crowd beneath looked up, awe strock, at the work of their own hands. To stock place at 19 o clock a.m. After hanging some minutes, until life was extinct, the body was drawn up to within three feet of the window all, where, as the 2 o'clock p. m. trade approaches, it still hange a ghastly spectucle. I should have stated that, at the examination of Burke, the towling-piece was brought intecourt, and the look removed, which revealed the fact that the lock had actually been so fill of that it would not stand at half-cock, and thus, indeed, might be made an easy instrument of "getting rid of anybody by accident."

As may be supposed the most intense excitement pre-

accident."
As may be supposed the most intense excitement prevails here. Whether the sober-second thought of our clizens will not cause a regret that the law had not been left to take its course with Burke, there may be a question, but many answer it in advance by saying that Burke deserved his fate long ago, as an outspoken traitor to the Government.

A SOLDIER'S RESPONSE. MANLY AND PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A VIR

GINIA OFFICER.

From Carryender, Utah, Tournelay, June 6, 1°61.
I have seen the call of the Virginia Convention of all natives of the State in the army and navy, and have been the subject of other more pointed appeals.

The respect which I owe to the opinious of the citizens of my native State demands of no an answer—an expenition of my circumstances and views of daty.

I belong to a district of the State which, I just learn, he would for the Huisen. At fourteen very of age, it

I belong to a district of the State which, I just learn, has coted for the Union. At fourteen years of age, I was severed from Virginia; the National Government adopted me as its pupil and future defender; it gave me education and a profession; and I then made a selemn oath to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to "serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enumies or opposers whateover." This coath and henor alike forbid me to abundon their standard as the first hour of danger. In the national service I have been thirty-four years a Western man, and if my citizenship be localized, a citizen of Missourt.

a Western man, and if my cattenship be localised, a citizen of Missouri.

My utilitary profession has not prevented attentive observation of political affairs; and I have had of late the advantage ground of a calm position. Thus I have formed strong political opinions, which must have had their weight in deciding my course.

Now, what was the true status of a great sectional struggle, when the Virginia convention resolved upon revolution?

Por the first time in our national history her citizens enjoyed a legal right to settle with their slave property on every serie of the public domain; and this had just been recognized, for the first time, by the Republican party in their votes for their Territorial acts of Congress. If a barren right, it was too confessedly a more point of honor. And Slavery was recognized by local law, with the nequicecence of that party, in all the territory south of the old Missouri Compromise line.

The "Personal Liberty" acts of some Northern States—misrepresented, but really disloyal and inti-tating—were being reconsidered; some had already been medified or repealed.

been modified or repealed.

The Democratis party was gaining strength; was successful in some of the New-England States. But for Southern defection it had been in control of two of the three great Departments of the Government.

The Fugitive Slave Law had just been executed at Chicago, with unwented facility, by an officer appointed by the new Administration.

But one patent fact remaines: the "Confederate" States had committed an overt set of aggressive correspondenced by the action! They threatened its Capital, and the President had called for militia for public defense. Years ago, public men at its South bagan to despair

States had committed an overt set of aggressive as upon the nation! They threatened its Capatal, and the Prosident had called for militia for public defense.

Years ago, public men at the South bagan to despain of their habitual control in the future of the power of the Nexional Government; they were irritated at this prospect, and, unreasonably, for it was to be the legitimate result of her political system, and of sectional institutions. But the political eystem, and of sectional institutions. But the politicians of the "Cotton State" had long finalitarized themselves with ultera ambition schemes; they were committed especially in Soule Carolina—beyend any dignity of retraction, to vain State rights theories and threats of State action; they embraced willd, dazzling, but unserupulous and impractionable designs; they resolved to rule, if only anid the rules of their country. They conspired; they had influence to sever the great metional party; they removed east of their own their constant and sorely-pressed frictions at the North and West. They fored an election by a minority of the people; and then gladly raised the ery of sectional domination, and the influence of the success of a sectional domination, and of imaginary injuries and evide to follow. They to advantage of their own wrong, and pronounced a political crime the success of a sectional party, to wash they had deliberately contributed!

Then, the oligarchy of South Carolina [a State not very homogeneous, politically or socially, with any other part of the nation), with contemptuous disregard the adjusty and of the counsel, et their neighbors, coolly set them olives to convert a great excitement into employary madness. They applied the torch to the employary madness. They applied the torch to the temple of free government. South Carolina assumed the bad sanience of leader in revolution and rain. Thus added, the arts of demagogues and the violent energies of robellions spirits cleaveners, the glores states into but fail.